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APPLICATION NO.	PLICATION NO. FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/644,154 08/20/		8/20/2003	Akihiro Maezawa	KON-1812	6504	
20311	7590	07/13/2005		EXAMINER		
MUSERLIA	N, LUC	AS AND MERCA	MALEVIC, DJURA			
475 PARK A'		SOUTH		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
15TH FLOOF	₹			ARTONII	FAFER NUMBER	
NEW YORK.	NY 10	016		2878		

DATE MAILED: 07/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

					A /			
Office Action Summary		Application	on No.	Applicant(s)				
		10/644,15	54	MAEZAWA ET AL.				
		Examiner		Art Unit				
		Djura Mal	evic	2878				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communicator Reply	ation appears on the	cover sheet with the	correspondence add	lress			
THE - Exte after - If the - If NO - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION of time may be available under the provisions of the sign of the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) or period for reply is specified above, the maximum statution to reply within the set or extended period for reply will reply received by the Office later than three months after the patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATION. 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no ever citation. days, a reply within the state cory period will apply and w I, by statute, cause the app	ent, however, may a reply be ti utory minimum of thirty (30) da Il expire SIX (6) MONTHS fror lication to become ABANDON	mely filed  ys will be considered timely. In the mailing date of this cor ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nmunication.			
Status					•			
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed	on <u>8/20/2003</u> .			•			
2a)□		)⊠ This action is n	on-final.					
3)	Since this application is in condition for	r allowance except	for formal matters, pr	osecution as to the	merits is			
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposit	ion of Claims	•						
4)⊠	Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the app	olication.						
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5)	☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed.  ☑ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are rejected.							
6)⊠								
7)	Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8)[	Claim(s) are subject to restriction	on and/or election r	equirement.					
Applicat	ion Papers	·						
9)□	The specification is objected to by the I	Examiner.						
10)🛛	The drawing(s) filed on 21 August 2003	3 is/are: a)⊠ acce	pted or b)☐ objected	to by the Examiner	•			
	Applicant may not request that any objection							
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the	ne correction is requir	ed if the drawing(s) is o	bjected to. See 37 CF	R 1.121(d).			
11)[	The oath or declaration is objected to b	y the Examiner. No	ote the attached Offic	e Action or form PT	O-152.			
Priority (	under 35 U.S.C. § 119				•			
_	Acknowledgment is made of a claim fo	r foreian priority un	der 35 U.S.C. § 119(a	a)-(d) or (f).				
	⊠ All b) Some * c) None of:		20, 22 2,2,2, 3 , (	27 (27 22 (17)				
,	1.⊠ Certified copies of the priority do	ocuments have bee	n received.					
	2. Certified copies of the priority do			tion No				
	3. Copies of the certified copies of		•		Stage			
	application from the International	· •						
* (	See the attached detailed Office action	for a list of the certi	fied copies not receiv	red.				
Attachmer	nt(s)				·			
	ce of References Cited (PTO-892)		4) Interview Summar	y (PTO-413)				
2) D Notic	ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTC		Paper No(s)/Mail [	Date	450)			
	mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PT er No(s)/Mail Date	ro/SB/08) <sub>.</sub>	5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:	ratent Application (PTO	-152)			

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1-9, and 11-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Isoda (US Pub. 2003/00364458) in view of Struye et al. (US Pub. 2004/0026632) and in further view of Chen et al. (US Patent 6,396,066).

Regarding claims 1, 7 – 8, 11, and 17 – 18, Isoda discloses a method of and a radiation image-converting panel comprising a substrate (support) (Page 3., Par 43), a phosphor layer having thereon a stimulabe phosphor (Page 23, Par. 42), which is formed by electron beam deposition, wherein the electron beam is used to heat the evaporation source (vapor deposition) (Page 3, Par. 44), so that the stimulable phosphor layer exhibits a thickness of 100  $\mu$ m to 1mm, which is within the recited range claimed by the applicant, 50  $\mu$ m to 20mm.

Isoda does not disclose the support exhibiting a thermal conductivity of 0.1 to \$\$Wm^{-1}K^{-1}\$.

Struye discloses that preferred supports for a phosphor screens (panels) are selected from the group consisting of ceramics, glass, polymeric film and amorphous carbon (Page 3., Par 33). Struye further teaches that of the polymeric films, especially heat stable polyester films, polyethylene terephthalate is preferred as a support (Page

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3., Par 33). The thermal conductivity of polyethylene terephthalate film at 23C is  $0.13 - 0.15 \, \text{Wm}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$ , which is within the recited range claimed by the applicant,  $0.1 - 20.0 \, \text{Wm}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$ .

Struye and Isoda are analogous art because they teach radiation image storage panels.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Isoda to include a support made of polyethylene terephthalate such as that taught by Struye for the reason that heat stable polyester films are preferred for vapor deposition.

Regarding claims 2 - 4 and 12 – 14, Isoda discloses the stimulable phosphor represented by the following formula, which is the same formula as the applicants by way of variables that convey the same entities (Page 2, Par. 18):

M<sup>I</sup> being at least one alkali metal element selected from the group consisting of Cs, Li, Na, K and Rb(Page 2, Par. 19).

M<sup>II</sup> being at least one divalent metal element selected from the group consisting of Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Ni, Cu, Sn and Cd (Page 2, Par. 19).

M<sup>III</sup> being at least one trivalent metal element selected from the group consisting of Sc, Y, La, Ce Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, tm, Yb, Lu, Al, Ga, and In (Page 2, Par. 19).

X, X'<sub>2</sub> and X''<sub>3</sub> are at least One halogen selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br and I (Page 2, Par. 19).

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Where b, c and z satisfy the following conditions:

 $0 \le b \le 0.5$ ;  $0 \le c \le 0.5$ ; and  $0.0001 \le z \le 0.01$  (Page 2, Par. 19).

Regarding claims 5 and 15, Isoda's disclosure of CsBr:Eu (Page 3, Par. 42) as the stimulable phosphor is inherently represented by the formula: M<sup>I</sup>X : eA.

Regarding claims 6 and 16, Isoda discloses the radiation image conversion panel as claimed in claims 2 and 12.

Isoda does not disclose the support exhibiting a temperature within the range of 150° to 350° C.

Struye discloses that the support on which the phosphor is deposited can be heated up to a temperature of about 400° C., (Page 2, Par. 24), which is within the recited range claimed by the applicant, 150° to 350° C.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Isoda to include a support which can be heated up to a temperature of about 400° C such as that taught by Struye in order to perform the chemical vapor deposition.

Regarding claims 9 and 19, Isoda discloses the radiation image conversion panel as claimed in claims 1 and 11, but Isoda does not disclose having a support with more then one layer.

Struye discloses a support (i.e. an amorphous carbon film) coated with an intermediate layer arrangement of a lead or lead compound containing sheet or foil, provided with an aluminum-reflecting layer. Thus, disclosing a support comprising a plurality of layers.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Isoda to include a support with a plurality of layers such as that taught by Struye in order to reach the desired X-Ray absorption and stimulated emission light reflection properties (Page 3, Par. 33).

3. Claims 10 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Isoda (US Pub. 2003/00364458) in view of Struye et al. (US Pub. 2004/0026632) and in further view of Chen et al. (US Patent 6,396,066).

Regarding claims 10 and 20, Isoda discloses the radiation image conversion panel as claimed in claim 9, but Isoda does not disclose a support comprised of a polyimide layer, carbon layer, and a polyimide layer in that order.

Chen discloses a support comprised of two or more flexible substrates laminated or adhered to each other. Further, Chen teaches that the preferred flexible materials include polymeric films, such as polyethylene terephthalate and polyamides (Col. 2, Line 63). Alternatively, one or more substrates are tinted by the incorporation of conventional dyes such as carbon black, since carbon black absorbs stimulating radiation. Example 1 (Col 8, Line 40) illustrates the preferred support. Two lengths of polyethylene terephthalate film supports (or Polyamides) were mounted onto a roll laminator. The two film supports were set in motion around the rolls and a molten polyethylene was extruded into the nip (between or in the middle), chilled and reformed as a solid, adhering the two polyester supports and forming a laminated structure. The polyethylene used in this instance was tinted black with a concentrated carbon black,

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thus disclosing a support comprised of a polyimide layer, carbon layer, and a polyimide layer in that order.

Isoda, Struye and Chen are analogous art because they all teach radiation image storage panels.

It would have been obvious to modify the combination taught by Isoda and Struye to include the preferred support such as that taught by Chen in order to prevent backscattering by absorbing stimulating radiation (Col.3, Line 4). Therefore, achieving added precision to the radiation image storage phosphor.

## Conclusion

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Djura Malevic whose telephone number is (571) 272-5975. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday – Friday form 9:00 – 4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Porta can be reached on (571) 272-24444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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